



SATURDAY September 9. 1721.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.



R. Bayle, in the Article of *Epicurus*, says, "That Multitudes of Christians believe well and live ill: But *Epicurus* and his Followers had, on the contrary, very ill Opinions, and yet lived well." The Truth is, the worst Opinions that are can do but little harm when they are impracticable, or when no Advantages are gain'd by reducing them into Practice; and the best can do but little good, when they contradict the darling Passions and prevailing Interests of Men.

Dry Reasoning has no Force: If you would have your Doctrine successful, you must prove it gainful. And as in order to lay down good Rules for well governing the Commonwealth, you must first know the Commonwealth; so in order to persuade and govern Men, you must know what will please or frighten them. The Good they do to one another, they do not because it is just or commanded; nor do they forbear mutual Evil, because it is unjust or forbid: But these Things they do out of Choice or Fear, and both these center in themselves, for Choice is Pleasure, and Fear is the Apprehension of Pain: So that the best Things Men do, as well as the worst, are selfish, and Self-love is the Parent of Moral Good and Evil.

What Mr. *Selden* says of Humility, may be said of every other Virtue. "Humility, says that wise Man, is a Virtue that all preach, none practise, and yet every Body is content to hear: The Master thinks it good Doctrine for his Servants, the Lay for the Clergy, and the Clergy for the Lay." Thus we deal with all the Virtues; we leave and recommend the Practice of them to others, and reserve the Advantage and Praise of them to our selves.

All this, and the rest of this Letter, is meant to shew that this World is govern'd by Passion and not by Principle, and as ever will be so as long as Men are Men.

There are rarely any Men, and never any Body of Men but what profess some sort of Religion; and every Religion professes to promote the Peace of Mankind and the Happiness of human Society, and the Security of the World; and for Proof of this refers to its Principles, Doctrines and Decisions. And it is very true that all Parties in Religion contend for Submission to the State, as long as the State humours them or submits to them; but their Obedience and good Humour never hold longer. All their Principles ply in the Day of Tryal, and are either thrown away, or distinguish'd away; which is the same Thing, tho' not so honest. Nature is then the best Guide, and Passion the most popular Preacher.

Men suit their Tenets to the Circumstances they are in, or would be in; and when they have gain'd their Point, they forget their Tenets. I could give Instances of this from all Sorts of Men, and even from many whose Names are great and venerable.

*Gregory Nazianzen*, that eloquent and eminent Greek Father, being himself Orthodox, contended for Toleration to the *Arians*, while the *Arians* were uppermost, and had the Emperor on their side: But as soon as Things took a contra-

ry Turn, and his own Party had the Imperial Power on their side, he changed his side, and then it was unpardonable Boldness and a horrible Attempt, for the *Arians* and *Maccedonians* so much as to meet together to worship God their own Way.

*St. Austin* had the same Spirit and Inconsistency: He was once in the Sentiments of Charity and Toleration towards Heretics; but his Dispute afterwards with the *Donatists* so inflam'd him, that he chang'd without any Ceremony from white to black, and maintain'd with Violence, that Heretics ought to be compell'd, persecuted and exterminated.

Thus it is that men bear witness against themselves, and practise the Evils which they condemn. The *Parishans*, says Mr. *Selden*, who will allow no Free Will at all, but God does all, yet will allow the Subject his Liberty to do, or not to do, notwithstanding the King, who is God upon Earth: The *Arminians*, who hold that we have Free Will, do yet say, when we come to the King, we must be all Obedience; and no Liberty is to be stood for.

While Spain was the most renowned Power in Europe, the *Jesuits*, says Mr. *Bayle*, were all *Spaniards*; as well those born at Paris or Rome, as those born in Old *Castile*. Ever since the Decay of the House of *Austria*, and the Elevation of *Louis le Grand*, the *Jesuits* are all *French* at Rome, at Vienna, at Madrid, as well as in the College of *Clement*. In those Days the Liberties of the *Gallican Church* appeared to them not well grounded: They never ceas'd urging for the Rights of the Pope against those of our Kings. One might fill a Library with the Defences compos'd by the Society and condemn'd by the Parliament and the *Sorbon*. At present his Majesty has not truster less than there in his Differences with the Pope. It is now the Turn of the Court of Rome to censure the Books of the Reverend Fathers. It seems the King's Prosperity and Successes have afforded them new Lights.

It is with Laymen and Civil Societies as with Religious: They have one Set of Principles when they are in Power; and another, and a contrary, when they are out of it. They that command and they that obey have seldom or never the same Motives. Men change with their Condition, and Opinions change with Men. And thus is verified that Maxim of *Richesneault's*, that the Understanding is the Dupe or Tool of the Heart; that is, our Sentiments follow our Passions.

Nor has Religion been suffer'd to mend Nature: On the contrary, being influenc'd as a Restraint, and an Antidote against Sin, it has been and is frequently perverted into a Reason for sinning: Yes, to the Shame and Misfortune of the World, Men often make War upon Truth, Conscience and Honesty, in behalf of their Religion; and there are others, who, when they have wantonly wounded Virtue, have recourse to Religion for a Balsam.

All Men speak well of Religion, either natural or reveal'd, and readily practise every Thing in Religion that is easy, indifferent, or advantageous to them: But in almost every Contention between Religion and the Appetites, the Victory remains to Nature; that is, Men are never dishonest without Temptation, and rarely honest against it.

Thus their Principle is Interest or Pleasure; and when they say they act from Principle, how can we believe them, unless we see they do it against Interest? A Proof which they rarely give us! Had the several Contracts and Treaties between Nation and Nation been oblig'd, there would never have been War above once between any; or had every free Nation observed

new Laws, every free Nation would have demanded them, or had private Men observed the common Laws of Equity, and those of rational Compact between each other, every private Man would have lived in Peace and Security. But Treaties, Compacts and Laws are only so far strong, as no Body does break them.

I think it is *Tartar*, who from these things is a Comic of false Witness perverting themselves but here, now is a religious Rogue, and believes in the Gods; the other is an Infidel, who disbelieves or disputes them. But tho' they disagreed in their sentiments, they agree in the Thing, with this very small Difference, the Atheist tortures himself boldly without Remorse; the believer tortures himself too, but does it with a small *Quadr*, which is perfectly sweet.

*Vendet perisito Jovis*

*Exord, Cereris tempus omni, potest.*

*Bayle* very humbly engages a Mandarin of China, of the Sect of the *Literati*, in a Dialogue with the *Jesuits*, and a *Chinese* Ambassador. The *Jesuits* tell the Mandarin, that the *Emperor* has no Subjects in his Dominions, who are Obedient as to secure to him, as that of their Converts, the Christians, and none whose Allegiance was so precarious as that of the *Literati*, who were Atheists.

"H. H. cries the Mandarin, let us not assert too much without proving it. What Reason have you to say that the Submission of the Christians to the Orders of the Emperor, is more certain than that of all his other Subjects? The Book inspired by God, answers the Infidels. That Book teaches the Rule of our Lives, commands us expressly to submit our selves to the highest Powers. Love the Prince, my Lord, to read in it just and just Passages. Nothing is more clear, nothing is so precisely determined.

"But, say the Mandarin, turning to the Ambassador, are not you in Europe divided about the Meaning of these Passages?

"So divided, replies the Dutchman, that one Room would not contain the Volumes written for and against the Right of Subjects to resist and depose their Prince. And both Sides take particular Care in all their Writings, to examine accurately every Text of Scripture, which the reverend Fathers refer you to. This Discussion of Texts has therefore begun two Propositions, flatly contradicting each other. One Party asserts, that in departing from your Obedience, you depart from the Bible: The other says, they resist with the Bible on their Side. We have in Christendom many Instances of Princes attacked by Parties of their Subjects, bereft of their Sovereignty, banished, beheaded, assassinated, and generally for the Interest of Religion. Nor is there any End of the Books published on this Occasion; we have every Day printed Accusations, and every Day printed Apologies; and both they who accuse, and they who defend, appeal to God, and refer to his Word. As to the *Jesuits* in particular, it becomes them the least of all Men to talk in this Manner; no Society of Men have ever been so much in behalf of popular Insurrections; they have openly contended for Rebellion, and practised it, they have been the Authors of Royal Assassinations, and have been turned out of States for disturbing them.

"If these Things are so concludes the Mandarin, you Gentlemen of the Order of Jesus have no Reason to boast in behalf of your selves and your Followers, as if you were better Subjects than other Men. This your pretended Article of Faith about the Submission of the Subject, is couched so obscurely in your Book of sacred Laws, that you will never find it there, when you have Occasion for a Rebellion, or a Revolution, Events, which I find are frequent enough in your Country."

The same *Bayle* observes, that the same Party of Christians, namely, the French Catholics, who had maintained under *Charles* the 9th, and *Henry* the 3d, that it was against all Law, human and divine, for Subjects to take Arms against their Prince; did also maintain, even before the Death of *Henry* the 3d, that it was agreeable to Laws human and divine, to take up Arms against one's Prince. The other Party of Christians, namely, the Protestants, were not more consistent. They maintained during the Reigns of *Charles* the 9th, and *Henry* the 3d, that Laws human and divine allowed the smaller Part of the Subjects to arm themselves against the greater Part, even with the King at their Head: But after the Death of *Henry* the 3d, when they had got a King of their own Religion, they maintained that both the Law of God, and the Law of Man, forbid even the greater Part of the Subjects to arm themselves against the smaller Part with the King at their Head.

It were needless to give more Proofs, and endless to give all that might be given. Almost every Thing that Men do, is an Evidence that their Friendship for themselves does effectually extinguish their Regard for all the rest of their Species; and that they adopt or reject Principles, just as these Principles promote or contradict their Interest and Passions.

Just and religious Principles the world is ready to give, and men will not resist when consequences are long and difficult to be produced.

By the way, I think it is very plain, that if you take the moral Principles of Men, the Infidels and Atheists will be a great deal more by Laws human and divine, or a reason of Men, and a need of them in their own Minds, and with a very small change of Principle in the World, the World is not therefore governed by Trinity, &c.

I am, Sir,

Your Humble Servant,

## FOREIGN AFFAIRS.

OUR Hopes of the Success of our Expedition to France, seem now to have been somewhat lessened, and we have the melancholy News again of its spreading in the open Country, a *Charnier* almost too credible to report.

Things seem tending very much towards a Peace in the North, and that we have not any Account yet of the Treaty being actually signed by either the Swedes or Muscovites, yet they assure us, that all Parties are settled between them, and that it only wants that one finishing Stroke to conclude the whole Affair.

The *Tartars* have committed new Ravages on the Frontiers of Poland, and seem disposed to commit more, which Conduct of theirs has so effectually convinced all Parties that a War is intended on that Side, that the Preparations appear now to be carrying on by the Poles, as if they expected it would immediately break out.

## LONDON.

MR. May-Pole hath been pleased to create the Right Honourable Thomas Lord Parkes, Lord High Chamberlain of Great Britain, a Viscount and Earl of Great Britain, by the Name, Style, and Title of Viscount Parkes of Ewelme in the County of Oxford, and Earl of Sandwich in the County of Kent of a better.

It is said a poor Man has lately found in the Street an *India Bond* of One Hundred pounds, upon which no Interest has been received for Twenty Years last past.

On Thursday last began the Sale at the *East India House*, at which Time the Tea was put up, the Green at 5, and the Bohea at Six Shillings a Pound, pursuant to the Resolution of the Company. But it is remarkable, that since the taking of this Resolution, their newly arrived Ships have brought 45700 Pound of Tea more, so that in all likelihood these Commodities will be very cheap for a considerable Time.

On Friday the 11th instant the Sessions ended at the Old Bailey, when four Men receiv'd Sentence of Death, viz James Reading, John Whigley, and William Caley, for Robbery on the Highway, and John Mott for returning from Transportation, being the same Person who broke out of Newgate lately, and who was once as far as Tower in his Way to Execution. They are all to die on Wednesday next.

One Makepeace, a Trooper in the Marquis of Sandwich's Regiment, was found Guilty of Manslaughter, for killing one of his Brother Troopers at Uxbridge, and burnt in the Hand.

Mr. Baker, a Bankrupt, who was committed to Newgate for concealing his Effects, was discharged, there being no Prosecution against him.

Crab and Dun, Two of the Smugglers who were present when the Custom-House Water-mill was shot on the Thames, moved to be Bailed, but it was refused them, in regard the Person wounded does not yet appear to be out of Danger.

John Cooper, the Blind Man, and Elizabeth Reeves, who were indicted and try'd last Session at the Old Bailey for Misdemeanour of Treason, for counterfeiting of Money, were acquitted of the same, but are still committed in Newgate, being indicted for High Treason, in counterfeiting the current Coin of this Kingdom.

Mr. Milt and Mr. Wilkinson have pleaded to their Indictments, and put in Bail to try the same next Session.

Mary Bestock alias Head, was convicted of stealing Goods out of a Dwelling House, but the Fact being committed before the 24th of July last, her Judgment was respited, it being a Doubt whether the was within the last Pardon.

For the same Reason 17 or 18 other Felons, convicted of Crimes done before that Time, had their Judgment of Transportation respited likewise.

One John Salkeld, for assaulting Sarah Trinquand in Mr. Gollch's Houle, who, after he came home with her from receiving the Sacrament, drew out a Pistol to shoot her, having another in his Pocket in order to shoot himself, as mentioned in our former, was bound to his good Behaviour and to keep the Peace, himself in 1000 l. and his two parents in 500 l. each.

James O'way, Lieutenant Governor of Fort St. Philip, being lately arriv'd, has had the Honour of kissing His Majesty's Hand, and was very graciously receiv'd.

To the Author of the LONDON JOURNAL.

I R, I believe there are no Two Creatures even of a different Species more unlike each other, than an old Man is to a young one. I am a very great Instance of this Disparity between my former and my present self. I could not once endure the same Bed nor hardly the same Wine a second Time, but the chief Pleasure of this latter part of my Life is in its being all of a Piece, a uniform grave Scene, without much Tumult or Delight, and without any Remorse. There was not, in my Opinion, a more important Set of People than those who have the Care of the publick Peace, and who find it sometimes necessary, by their Authority, to interrupt the Divisions of much prettier Gentlemen than themselves: A Justice of the Peace seem'd once to me a Character of abundance of Drollery and true Humour, and better deserving of a Place in Comedy than in real Life, and yet the present Gravity of my Person, my Talent for Admonition and Rebuke, my Zeal for the publick Welfare, as also the ill state of my private Exchequer, seem to qualify me wonderfully for that Rank in the Magistracy of this Kingdom.

That my Readers may be perfectly well acquainted with my manner of Life at present, as well as that part of it which is past, I shall in this Paper present 'em with a sort of Journal of one Day's Affairs, by which they may form a Judgment of the Substance of my Life.

I am not reckon'd among the Number of People that rise early. 'Tis an ill Habit, which I learnt when I had much less Business in the World than I fancy I have at present. The Morning is the Time of Day which I spend in Consideration on the Affairs of my Family, and in giving Audience to my Friends. There is generally a Conference held at this Time with Mrs. Manley, we are no sooner met at the Tea-Table, but she opens the Session with demanding a Supply, and in a most Gracious Speech reflects upon the Delinquency of former Funds, insinuates the great good Management of the Money that has been already granted, and declares her Readiness to concur in any Measures for the Restoration of Credit. For the sake of Peace a Supply is readily voted, the only Difficulty is, how to raise it. To obviate this, we go upon a proposed Means in a Committee of our whole House, and during this Debate it very often happens that a great many fine Things are said, reflecting upon the Mismanagements of my Administration, insinuating the Affections of my Two Sons, my Boy and the Maid, and to subvert the Constitution of our King's Government. I believe most People have observed, that the Morning is not the best humour'd part of the whole Day. And this is the Time Mrs. Manley affects to be very instructive, and withal to disoblige, that I find it very often necessary to prorogue the Session, as the only way that can be thought of to prevent the farther Effusion of so many wounds and his civility.

When this Affair is over, I find it necessary sometimes to take a short Turn in the Mall, and digest the Lecture of the Morning, and it very often happens, that before I reach St. James's House, I am as angry with my Self as before I had been with my Wife: I begin to consider her then as a Child, an unreasoning weak Creature, a Machine acted by Vanity and Passion, with which a wife or good Man should not contend. I resolve to consult my Reason more for the future, and to wish much ado, make shift to be Friends with my Self. As I advance towards the upper End of the Mall, I come by Degrees into better Weather, and more sunshine, which imperceptibly reconciles me to the World. I begin here to take some favourable Notice of my Spinel, to Hem aloud, Tread strong, and am really in luck taller than I was at the Horse-Guards. If I do not meet with better Company, I generally rest my self upon the celebrated Bench near Buckingham-House. The witty members of the Society who meet here, have a great part in my Affections; their Age, and what they call their Misfortunes, but above all, their most endearing Wrong-headedness have secured me to their Party and Interests for ever. The Conduct of Princes, the Principles of Humane Nature, and the Knowledge of the World, are Matters familiarly debated here, and may perhaps, by my Means, be some time or other transmitted to Posterity.

When I begin to grow weary of Instruction, I adjourn to my own Apartment: and giving some Intimations that I am dispos'd to leave, we fall as easily into the Treaty as we did before into the Rupture, and to sit down to Dinner in the firmest Alliance. During this Repast, Conversation never languishes, especially on one Side; The late happy Reconciliation is supposed to justify a great many Expressions of Endeavour, some of which, in my humble Opinion, might as well be spar'd, but as they do not at all glance at my Pre-

judice, I am content to bear 'em with becoming Temper and Patience.

The Afternoon is generally spent in my Study, where I pass my Time in a manner which I shall by no means recommend to my Readers. The wrong Taste which I have had of Pleasure throughout my whole sole Life, has too much enervated my Mind, and disabled it from attending to those Studies which are worthy of a Gentleman or a Man of Sense, the Connexion of Ideas, and the Chains of Thought and Reasoning, which are common in Works of Philosophy, are too painful to become the Entertainment of the latter End of a whimsical unreasonable Life. All that Books can do for me now, is by way of Amusement, 'tis too late for much Instruction. Histories, Travels and Voyages, Things that give a great deal of Wonder and a very little Trouble, are my favourite Volumes. I am of Desdemona's Humour,

*Of Antars vast and Desarts idle,*

*And of the Cannibals that each other eat,*

*The Anthropogical and Men whose Names*

*Do grow beneath their Shoulders. They to bear*

*Would Desdemona seriously entice.*

Shakesp. Othello.

In this manner, or else in writing to the Author of the London Journal, I waste the Afternoon all the Club meets, where, as we are all heartily pleas'd with one another, we finish the Day with as much good Humour as the exactest Temperance will allow.

I am, S I R,

Your humble Servant,

DIC. MANLEY.

P. S. Mr. Manley has receiv'd the Favour of several Letters, one signed *Discrepan*, another, *G. Afternoon*, and a Third, *Nicoll*, which shall be consider'd in their proper place.

The Beginning of this Week the Trustees appointed by Act of Parliament for Enquiring into the Expenses of the late Directors, were sworn before Mr. Baron Montague, and are now daily setting heartily about their Work, as many guests by their choosing James Milner Esq, Inspector of the Inventories, and Thomas Marten Esq, their Secretary, the former being justly esteem'd to have the best Knowledge in Accounts, and the latter having been in another Commission long conversant in untavelling the subtle Conveyances and subtle Contrivances of the Enemies of our Country.

A few Days ago, a Lad of about ten Years of Age, riding a Gentleman's Horse in Piccadilly, a Coachman upon his Box happen'd to hit the Horse with his Whip, upon which he ran away with the Boy, and threw him with such Violence, that he died on the Spot.

On Tuesday next will begin to be paid at the Pay Office at the Horse-Guards, six Months Half pay to the 24th of June last, to the Reduced Officers of his Majesty's Land-Forces and Marines.

In a few Days the Men belonging to his Majesty's Ship the Garland will be paid off, and then be put on board the Schoops that are appointed to cruise upon the Smugglers, where they are to have the same Pay as on board the Man of War.

The Posthumous Twins of the late Earl Stanhope were Christen'd last Week, one by the Name of James, the other Katherine.

We now see with Pleasure, that the Custom-house Bill for Entry of Goods Imported and Exported, which are publish'd daily in Print, begin to encrease considerably, particularly with respect to the Exports of our Woollen Manufacture, great Quantities whereof are shipped for Portugal, Italy and Russia, but especially to Spain, People flatter themselves that when Credit is a little better revived, Trade will consequently flourish.

Nathaniel Jolliffe, Esq, of the Town of Southton, having got a vast Estate by South Sea, and as an Increase to his Fortune, married a Lady of 7000 l. Debtors, has said, to stand Candidate for Member of Parliament, for the same Town at the ensuing Election, he hath great Interest there, and is daily making more by treating every Body that comes to his House, after an extraordinary manner.

Last Week in the Day-time, a large Wherry loaded with Brandy and French Wines going up the River, was seized by the Officers of the Customs over against the Tower.

The famous Mr. Dogget, one of the late Masters of the Theatre Royal, lies dangerously ill of a Fever at his Lodgings in Covent Garden, where he is attended by Dr. Mead.

There are private Letters in Town by the Mail on Monday last from France, which say, that the plague makes towards Paris in so dreadful a manner, that the People are under the most distracting Apprehensions, and every Family upon forming Treasons against it.

To



To SYLVIA upon lending me CATO's Political Letters.

**P**ropitious Fate! if Thou my Youth woud'st bless  
With steady Favour and desired Success;  
May CATO's Worth in immortal Soul refine,  
May SYLVIA's Beauties be for ever mine!

Bless'd with such Bounties, should my Thoughts no more  
Deluding Shades and empty Joys explore,  
But constant Pleasures in my Fortune find,  
Ordain'd to settle and improve my Mind.

O Godlike CATO, whilst with Joy I see  
Unfully'd Virtue with thy Thoughts agree,  
I'll strive the Progress of thy Worth to trace,  
And run with thee through Fame's immortal Race;  
Thy glorious Deeds with Ardour to declare,  
And raise the sinking Briton from Despair.

Go on, brave Patriot, whilst the happy Muse  
The splendid Triumph of thy Fame pursues,  
And as the hands the Great Example down,  
And paints the golden Scene of thy Renown,  
Let Britain's CATO with repeated Zeal  
Forth Wonders to the anxious Maid reveal  
That growing Fame may with her Numbers flow,  
And Beauty through the whole Performance go.

Come charming SYLVIA and with Lucine join,  
To smoothe the Verse, and polish the Design.  
Thou lovely Maid, besides thy charms, art grac'd  
With quick Invention and a solid Taste:  
With genial Warmth my frozen Breast inflame,  
Enlarge my Judgment and my Fancy tame,  
That CATO's Glories thro' my Verse may rise,  
Inspire the Poet's Mind and charm the Gazer's Eyes.

So when the Spring from Wintry Tempests free,  
Smiles on the Plains, and every naked Tree,  
The Buds look green, the flow'ry Gardens grow,  
The Tulips bloom, and the Violets blow,  
The seeming Groves, a thousand Offsprings bear,  
And all the new-born fields a tempting Beauty wear.

LUCIUS.

On the 1st Instant, was held a General Court of the South-Sea Company, wherein it was resolved against the Ingratification *Newing and adicent*. The Question being put, whether they should empower the Directors to Register (according to the Act of Parliament) the Contract with the Bank, and to use all legal Means to bring them to take Stock at 400 for their Annuities, according to their Agreement, which if they can, will be of a vast Advantage to the South Sea Company, &c. the same was also carry'd in the Affirmative *Newing Contradictant*. It was likewise resolved, that the Dividend be 4 per Cent. ready money for any Sum under 500 l. Stock, and for any Sum above 500 l. Stock, Warrants to be issued out payable in 1721, to run at 5 per Cent. Interest, and the remaining Capital Stock, which is computed to be 33 l. 6 s. 8 d. to be added to each Proprietors Account, before the opening of the Books. It was further agreed to carry on the Greenland Fishery, &c.

The Debate about the Engratifications lasted near an Hour, and great Notice was taken, that when the Question was put, there was only one Hand held up for accepting the Engratification, so little Advantage was it thought to the Company.

The Directors acquainted the Court, that the *Royal George*, one of the Company's Ships, was on the Point of putting to Sea with a Cargo of our Manufactures worth Three Hundred Thousand Pounds.

At the said General Court of the South Sea Company it was agreed, to Address his Majesty, to thank him for the great Care he hath taken of the Interest of the Company in the Treaty of Peace between England and Spain, and for the Advantages they are like to gain thereby, and to pray, that his Majesty will be pleased to continue his Protection in such a Manner that the Concessions relating to them may be perform'd.

The Reverend Mr. Nicholson is elected Lecturer of St. Se. pulchre's, in the Room of Mr. Anthony Smith, lately deceased.

His Majesty has been pleased to order Letters Patents to be pass'd under the Great Seal of Ireland, for granting the Dignity of a Countess of that Kingdom to the Right Honourable Sophia Charlotte Countess Platen and Baroness of Kilmansegg, by the Name, Style and Title of Countess of Leinster in the said Kingdom.

All the Blanks in the Lottery 1710. due from the Year 1710, are in Course of Payment: As also all the Benefits due the 15th of March 1711.

'Tis reported that the next Session of Parliament, a Bill will be brought in to take away Special Bail, and to stop Execution in several Cases; which 'tis thought by some, may be a Means to discourage Trade and restore our Credit.

We hear, that several Persons have been Exchequer'd, for pretending to bring Actions at Law for Performances of South

Sea Contracts, and are now from proceeding on such Actions on Pain of Imprisonment.

Dr. John Keill, Savilian Professor of Astronomy in the University of Oxon, died there on Thursday evening last, on which a Gentleman of that City made the following Epitaph.

**B**eneath this Stone the World's just Wonders lie,  
Who, while on Earth, had rang'd the spacious Skies:  
Around the Stars his active Soul had flown,  
And seen their Courses finish'd, 'er his own.  
He now enjoys those Realms he could explore,  
And finds that Heav'n, he knew so well before.  
He thro' more Worlds his Victories pursu'd,  
Than Annon's Son could wish to have subdu'd:  
One spacious Universe he travel'd o'er,  
Till scanty Nature could afford no more;  
And when another could not be supply'd,  
He came, saw, vanquish'd this, then griev'd, return'd, and dy'd.

We hear that there is a Treaty on Foot between the Directors of the South-Sea and the African Companies, touching the Assiento Trade, Proposals being made to the latter for supplying the former with Negroes, to be conveyed by the South-Sea Ships to the American Factories.

We hear that the Commissioners of the Customs have now in their Possession seized Tea to the Value of Twelve Thousand Pounds.

Last Week the Wife of a Mechanick, in the Parish of St. Andrew's, died in a Fit of Scolding.

We hear that a Gentleman of a very good Estate in Somersetshire, having marry'd his only son to a Gentlewoman of Beauty, Wit, and Fortune in the same County, and living in the same House with them, the avaritious Genius of the old Man took dire Offence at the domestick Expences of his Children, which he often complained were excessive, and imputed to his Daughter in Law, that about three Weeks ago, his Son being abroad, and none but he and his Daughter at Home, he with an Ax, in a Fit of Phrenzy, split her Skull. The Son upon his Return home, and the Appearance of the bloody Scene, finding his Father yet in the House, charged him with the Murder, and carry'd him before a Justice of Peace in the Neighbourhood, before whom he denied the Crime. However he was committed to the Custody of an Officer, in order to be convey'd to the County-Goal, but the old Man found Means to get soon out of the Hands of this Officer, and has not been heard of since; but 'tis believed he is in or about London.

Sir William Glyn, of Oxfordshire, Bart. died at Tuddington, near Hampton Court, on Sunday Morning last; and is succeeded by his younger Brother, now Sir Stephen Glyn.

Christened Males 177. Females 169. In all 346.

Buried Males 237. Females 253. In all 490.

Increased in the Burials this Week 43.

*Casualties.* Burnt in her Bed at St. Paul at Shadwell 1. Drowned in the River of Thames 3. One at St. Dunstan at Stepney, One at St. Paul at Shadwell, and One near Billingsgate (buried at St. John at Wapping) Found smother'd in a Boghouse (a Boy) at St. James in Westminster 1. Kill'd 2. One by a Fall from a Ladder at St. Olave in Southwark, and One by a Fall at St. Dunstan at Stepney. Overlaid 2.

#### ADVERTISEMENTS.

**W**hereas it has been industriously given out, and falsly insinuated, by the Persecutors of the printing and publishing a surreptitious Copy of the Report of the Secret Committee, &c. (by their late Attorney of printing the Name of CATO in the Title Page) that the Proprietors of the London Journal are the Publishers of that Copy: This is to Inform the Publick, that the Report, &c. with the Name of CATO in the Title Page, is a false and spurious Copy, and incorrect in almost every Page, and that the Proprietors of the London Journal are no ways concern'd in it.

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